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at the other end shall be hubnerite in which the proportions of iron and manganese are the reverse of those given for ferberite. The term wolframite shall be reserved for mixtures of these molecules ranging between the limits assigned to the two end members.

In the latter part of the bulletin Schaller gives a detailed discussion of the crystallography of ferberite. A total of 32 forms were determined, 12 of which are new for the wolframite group.

W. B. W.

Glacier National Park. By M. R. CAMPBELL. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 600. Pp. 54, figs. 3, pls. 13.

This bulletin is one of a series intended for popular use, now being published by the United States Geological Survey. It presupposes no knowledge of scientific geology on the part of the reader, and is intended as a guide to the chief physiographic features of the region.

The report takes up a score of the principle valleys, giving a brief statement for each regarding trails and camps, adjacent mountains, glaciers, cirques, and other physiographic features of interest. Among these is the Lewis overthrust fault. It can be observed in most of the valleys and is a controlling factor in the topography. A thick block of limestone has been thrust over shales along a fault plane dipping about 10° , for a distance averaging not less than 15 miles. The eastern boundary of the park follows closely the edge of this overthrust block.

What may be considered the culminating point of the continent is found on Triple Divide Peak. Waters falling on this peak reach Hudson Bay, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific Ocean.

Geologists must regret that the scope of this bulletin was not extended by a few paragraphs on the stratigraphic column exposed in the region.

W. B. W.

Useful Minerals of the United States. By SAMUEL SANFORD and RALPH STONE. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 585. Pp. 250.

Two lists of useful minerals in the United States were published more than twenty-five years ago in annual reports of the United States Geological Survey. Many changes in production in recent years require a new compilation and its publication in more available form.

The plan of the work includes all of the states, and under each is listed the minerals found and the more important localities. To what extent the deposits have been mined is indicated in most cases. Data

on clays, building stones, and petroleum are included also. The latter part of the report includes a glossary of more than 400 terms. Each definition of a mineral is followed by a list of the states in which it is found, so that this feature combines the features of glossary and index.

W. B. W.

Geology and Oil Prospects of Northwestern Oregon. By C. W. WASHBURN. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 590. Pp. 111, pl. 1.

Great development of California oil fields has led to extended prospecting in other regions bordering the Coast Range Mountains.

The sedimentary rocks exposed in this region range from Upper Eocene to Pleistocene. Shales and coarser clastics of both fresh-water and marine origin greatly predominate, intercolated with tuffs and volcanic agglomerates. Very little detailed work has been done on the stratigraphy of these systems. Fossils are quite abundant, but there are few if any remains of diatoms, so abundant in the California oil fields.

The author fails to find indications favorable for oil in this region. The structure in the northern part is a broad, low geanticline, broken by many large igneous masses, and by multitudes of small dikes and faults. That no oil exists is inferred from the fact that in all these breaks in the strata no true oil seeps have developed. Farther south, in Coos County and vicinity, the structure is essentially a broad syncline with low flanking anticlines and few dikes. The structure is favorable for oil reservoirs, but here also oil-seeps, so abundant in Mexico and Southern California, are entirely absent.

W. B. W.

Slate in the United States. By T. NELSON DALE and OTHERS. U.S. Geol. Survey, Bull. No. 586. 1914. Pp. 220, figs. 18, pls. 26.

This report is in the main a corrected and revised edition of *Bulletin* 275 issued in 1906. Since the publication of that bulletin, slates of economic value have been found in several states and additional investigation made in well-known districts.

Part I of the present bulletin summarizes the present knowledge of the origin, texture, and chemical and mineral composition of slates. The structure of slate is treated with more detail. In Part II more or less detailed descriptions are given of occurrences of slate in fourteen different